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	a revista <i>Hora de España</i> publica una elegia de Prados a la García Lorca. Pertenece a la poesía escrita durante la guerra,

cuyo tema principal es la muerte y el llanto por la humanidad que sufre. El poema se halla estructurado en cuatro partes que reflejan la trayectoria que sigue el yo poético hasta llegar a la «Estancia en la muerte» del título. En «Pérdida» el hombre no es capaz, a través de los sentidos, de rebasar los limites de tiempo y espacio. En «Busca» la llamada de todos, a través del cántico, es la fuerza capaz de trascender la muerte. En «Encuentro», ya fuera de los cánones de la elegía, un yo poético indefinido rebasa las fronteras de tiempo y espacio y trasciende a un estado de interiorización, acto de volición que permite llegar a lo taumatúrgico y mítico, consiguiendo así la «Permanencia» —«Estancia en la muerte»— que formará la cuarta parte del poema. Esta llegada a la muerte hay que buscarla en las raíces míticas del inconsciente, en el mito órfico como forma de conocimiento, para liberarse de los limites entre ser y no ser y bajar a las profundidades de la psique, al reino de la muerte, gracias al canto que reconcilia los opuestos. La muerte no es muerte o fin, sino un paso hacia la vida en toda su plenitud. (ERC)

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Resumen. En 1901 Azorín escribió su primera obra de teatro. Entre 1926 y 1946 escribió las otras nueve piezas teatrales que constituyen su repertorio teatral. De esta esporádica (y no muy lograda) actividad teatral que se manifestó muy tarde en su carrera literaria (tenía cincuenta y tres años cuando ensayó su pluma como dramaturgo), se podría decir que su contribución al género dramático en España fue insignificante. No obstante esta parquedad de obras originales, la postración anímica del teatro español le hizo dedicarse a una seria examinación de los problemas que lo achacaba. Entre 1902 y´1947 Azorín teorizó incansablemente sobre las muchas dimensiones de la representación escénica, trayendo al campo de la teoría dramática española un sinfin de proyectos y especulaciones que provenian del teatro europeo experimental de los años veinte. Así concebidos estos numerosos ensayos (más de cien), confirman la voluntad de renovación de Azorín ante el teatro español de su época. (LCC)

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Abstract. Now on the scholarly agenda of all those whose professional activities intersect even tangentially the evolution of contemporary Spanish fiction are two topics that need to be addressed. The first is the phenomenon labeled, in its various manifestations, the «new» Spanish novel; the second, the increasingly important place that modern critical theory occupies in contemporary Hispanic studies. This essay represents a meditation on what the intersection of these two issues implies. It suggests a way of studying the space where the topics converge in such a manner as to ameliorate the problems that emerge from the way they are currently assessed. This essay is, thus, conceived as an attempt to demonstrate how to square the

«paradoxical circularity» that the use of modern poetics can bring to an object of study. (MAC)

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Abstract. Gonzalo Torrente Ballester has explained that the title of his novel, La saga/fuga de J.B., contains a play on the word «fuga,» which can be taken to mean both «flight» and «fugue.» The latter meaning is particularly appropriate since Torrente has modeled the novel's structure on that of the baroque musical composition, not only in the general terms of exposition, development, and conclusion, but also in the more specific relationship between subject and counter subject, and in the development of rhythmic and melodic counterpoint. Using a representative Bach fugue as a standard, this paper analyses how Torrente has adapted musical structure to a verbal setting, and how multi-layered structure allows the author to explore more fully the processes of mythification and demythification, portraying the dynamic potential of both reality and the human mind. (LEO)

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Abstract. Harold Bloom's concept of the «anxiety of influence» speaks of the dialogue and almost oedipal struggle between writers of earlier and later generations. We have here a creative conflict in which the younger poet, recognizing the power of the older one, struggles to free himself from that hold, and to produce a new and vital work. Thus González' poetry may be viewed in the light of certain poets who contributed to his formation, notably Pedro Salinas, but also Jorge Guillén, Miguel Hernández and, more distantly, Bécquer. It was the tragedy of the Civil War and the oppression of the Franco era which lent a sharper edge and irony, indirection and misdirection, to the poetry of González and others of his generation, as compared to the relatively carefree experimentation of the poets of the entreguerres. In each case of «struggle» between the older and younger poet, González' poem reveals a fresh vision which befits the anguish and complexities of out time. (JP)

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Abstract. The controversial Una meditación has been viewed as a political allegory, a self-doubting structure, and an existential quest. By retrieving the narrative voices and progressions in the work we can recognize that what is central in Juan Benet's literary criticism is central in his own practices: the self-conscious questioning of

novelistic creation and the questing after novelistic form. This study explores literary developments as they parallel those of the self, beginning with the stage of childhood and creation through recollection and concluding with both psyche and story resolved into timeless and tragic myth. (LR)

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Abstract. Contrary to the traditional portrayals of the classical hero, El retorno de Ulises (1946) by Gonzalo Torrente Ballester and ¿Por qué corres, Ulises? (1975) by Antonio Gala demythify Ulysses and portray him, first and foremost, as a man—stripped of majestic stature, heroic feats, violence, and vengeful acts. The Spanish dramatists concentrate on the psychological realism of the man who has inner needs, doubts, and anxieties, and who at the end of his periplus is conscious of his own aging and yearns for home. On a symbolic level the dramas may also be viewed as manifestations of the theme of exile in which an exilic consciousness interacts with the mythic pattern of the return and, as such, Ulysses comes to represent the prototype of the contemporary exile. (ESR)

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